



# EXPLODED BOMB FOR CANAVARRO

Attempt to Assassinate  
the Portuguese  
Consul.

## SUSPECTS UNDER ARREST

Infernal-Machine Rouses The City.  
Thought to be an Earthquake.  
Damage Done.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A dastardly attempt to assassinate the Portuguese Consul, A. de Souza Canavarro, was made under cover of darkness in the small hours of yesterday morning.

About twenty minutes after 1 o'clock people for a great distance about the neighborhood of Kinau and Pensacola streets were suddenly startled from their peaceful slumbers by a terrific explosion. Windows rattled



**CONSUL CANAVARRO.**

and blinds flew open with a bang, all the dogs sets up a howl, people rushed out on the verandas in their nightclothes, women screamed and children ran to their parents in terror for protection.

It was gathered from the various stories told by those who heard the explosion and experienced the temporary effects that it was thought at first that an earthquake was taking place.

### Like an Earthquake.

People living next to the Canavarro house were first impressed with the idea of an earthquake, and then, as they were more thoroughly awakened by fear and curiosity, they believed that a large sand stand on the veranda, holding heavy flower pots, had crashed to the floor with its burden of earthware.

As soon as it was discovered where the explosion had occurred, hastily dressed men and women hurried to the Portuguese Consul's house and began calling out to know if that gentleman was all right; if he was injured, what had happened.

Canavarro called from his room that was not hurt, but that an explosion had occurred and somebody had evidently been trying to take his life.

Some of the Consul's friends, failing to see or hear anything of his son, George, were afraid at first that the young man had been killed or injured. He did not answer the inquiries of the little crowd when his father did. When the excitement abated a little, however, and Canavarro opened the door for his friends to enter, the son was found in his room, more anxious to return to bed and sleep than to trouble himself much with what had happened.

### A Fiendish Attempt.

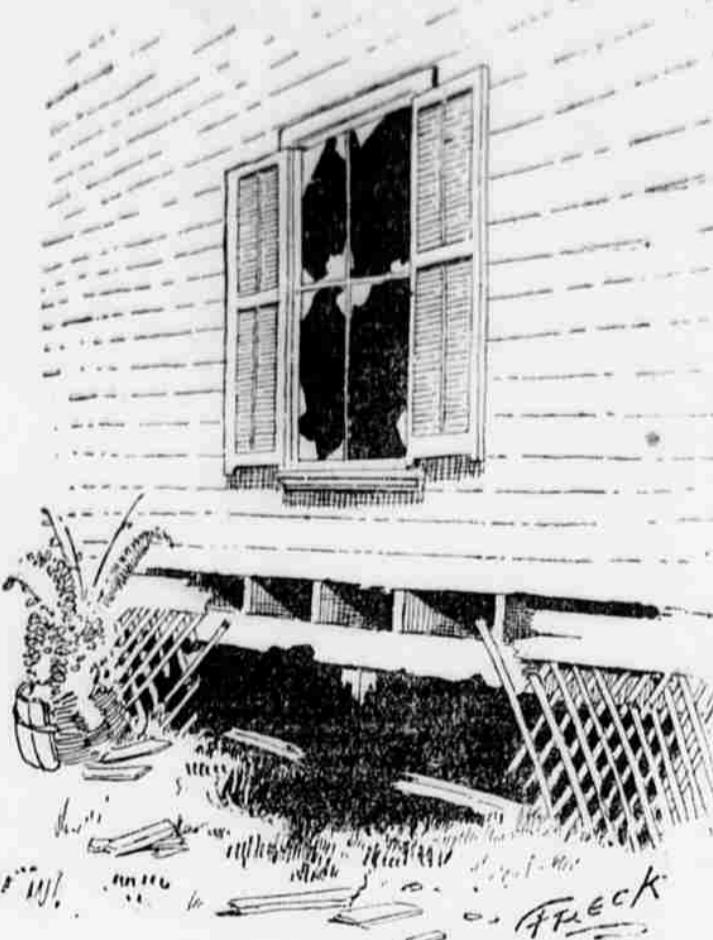
It did not take long for the Consul and his friends to see that a devilish cowardly piece of work had been done and that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Portuguese Consul.

Someone had thrown a bomb at the house with the intention, doubtless, of destroying the building and killing its occupants. The infernal machine had fallen and exploded just under the bedroom window of the Consul, shattering the lattice work between the floor of the structure and the ground, lifting a portion of the floor near to the head of the Consul's bed, smashing all the windows in one side of the house, dislodging a lead water pipe, smashing flower pots, tearing up the ground and scattering bits of sheet iron, the contents of the bomb, to a considerable distance around, the sharp little metal bits penetrating or sticking into the woodwork of nearby houses.

### Police Sent For.

Somebody telephoned for the police about ten minutes after the explosion, when some of the excitement had abated. The department responded to the call as soon as possible, although considerable delay was occasioned in their arrival at the scene of the disaster owing to the fact that the officers went first to Canavarro's former residence on Beretania street. When they did arrive, finally, the mounted patrolmen took in the situation and then proceeded to patrol the streets in the vicinity on the lookout for suspicious characters.

## SCENE OF THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL YESTERDAY



The above illustration represents the scene of the explosion. The full force of the infernal machine was directed upon the sillpost, which rested upon a flat stone in the ground. The picture shows how this post was blown away, how the sill was nipped by flying pieces of iron from the bomb, and how the latticework was smashed and scattered. Part of the flooring nearest the window was lifted a few inches from the beams. The fern-box on the left shows one side blown away. The window has had all its panes smashed and the general appearance suggests the landing of a shell. Flower pots were formerly standing where now is nothing but little pieces of pottery and other material scattered on the ground.

### Consul a Brave Man.

The criminal or criminals, however, had naturally escaped long before the police were even telephoned. The Portuguese Consul did not seem to be much upset by the night's event, and took things very easily, showing absolute no fear and begging his friends to return to their homes and beds, and announcing it as his intention to go back to bed himself.

People all over town yesterday were talking about the explosion, and persons who live a distance of a mile or two from the Canavarro residence say that they distinctly heard the sound of the explosion at an early hour in the morning and wondered at the time what had happened.

### Scene of the Outrage.

The Canavarro residence is one of several similar one-story cottages, situated on the Waikiki side of Pensacola street, about half a block mauka of Kinau street; a white flagpole stands in the moderately spacious yard, surmounted by a blue ball, and the house is well known as the residence of the Portuguese Consul. The cottage faces on Pensacola street and contains seven rooms.

The Consul's bedroom is located on the mauka side of the building, between his office in the front of the house and his son's bedroom. There are three large-paned windows on the mauka side; the Consul's is the middle window. About thirty feet of yard separate the Canavarro home from the next house towards the mountains, and a hedge divides this space in the middle of the whole length of the lot. The house is raised about two feet from the ground and is supported on posts resting on stones laid in the ground.

### Effect of Explosion.

An Advertiser reporter visited the scene of the explosion yesterday and examined the premises and the effects of the infernal machine. On the mauka side of the house, just beneath the Consul's bedroom window, was where the damage had occurred. The lattice work had been blown to pieces for a space of about eight feet; the post at that place, which had rested on a flat stone about ten inches square, had been forced out from between the sill and the stone; three of the floor boards nearest to the window in the Consul's room had been raised an inch or two from the beams and partially splintered; the water pipe leading out from under the house and connecting with a hose nozzle in the yard, just below the window, had been broken, twisted and in several places plugged with pieces of metal which had been contained in the bomb.

Boxes and flower pots, holding large ferns, standing in a row along the side of the house, were in many cases blown to pieces, the fragments being scattered all over the mauka side of the yard and strewn also in the neighboring premises.

Canavarro was only momentarily frightened. He is a brave man and knows little of panic. He had hardly gotten out of bed and started to dress when he heard his next door neighbors calling to him, wanting to know what the matter was. The Consul called back through the shattered casement that he was all right. Neither the Consul nor anyone else was injured in any way. The Consul, after dressing, went in the trelliswork in the neighboring yard, thirty feet from where the bomb exploded. Powder marks were very noticeable on the side of the Canavarro house, the manner in which the boards were stained indicating that the bomb exploded outside of the building and had not been placed beneath the house, as many at first supposed.

### Many Theories.

People who visited the scene of the explosion, neighbors and friends of the Portuguese Consul General, had many theories as to the manner in which the damage had been done. The general idea seemed to be that the would-be assassin or assassin had crept up beneath the Consul's bedroom

ball the other night, noticed two Portuguese men acting in a suspicious manner on the corner of a Kinau and Kuhio streets. The men did not belong in that vicinity, and were enough out of place to attract the attention of the gentleman and his wife. The Consul is generally busy with visitors and is sought after by people of the Portuguese colony on almost any excuse. If they are sick or in trouble they go to him for help and advice, and the general idea among them is that he can do for them almost anything which they desire.

The two men observed on the corner, under suspicious circumstances, have called on the Consul several times. They have a suit, it is said, against the railroad, and demand of their Consul that he make things come around satisfactory to themselves. Whether he is able to help them does not enter into their minds. They are unreasonable and anarchistic in their tendencies. It is supposed that one or both of these fellows are responsible for the bombing.

### CANAVARRO'S STORY.

**I**s Not Frightened But Is Very Much Disgusted.

In an interview yesterday afternoon Consul Canavarro said:

"No, I was not one bit frightened at the explosion this morning. I was exceedingly disgusted with the whole business, however. Oh, I can't explain exactly how I feel in the matter; it is very hard for me to say. I feel disgusted to think that any of the people of my country should play such disgusting tricks."

"There is one man, and he is a Portuguese, too, who hates me. He has a grudge against me on account of a long standing suit he has against the railroad, in which he thinks I am not helping him as much as I should. I am pretty sure that he is the man who attempted to take my life. The police have the matter in charge and are on the track of this fellow; in fact he is already secured and is being held on suspicion, together with another Portuguese."

"Yes, I believe this man who has a grudge against me is the same one who attempted to assassinate me when I lived on Beretania street."

"The Portuguese people here are very indignant and very much disgusted at what has taken place. It is most regrettable that such men as this anarchist and a few others like him should be in this country. I wish that they were out of it. There are six or seven desperate characters that need looking after among the colony, but I am very much afraid we are going to have great difficulty in proving anything against this man who has a hatred for me, although I feel pretty sure he is responsible for the outrage. Whoever he was made a very poor job of it at any rate. The bomb must have been a crude affair at the best."

### THE POLICE AT WORK.

**R**eis Overheard to Condemn Consul as No Good.

Marshal Brown had two men in custody last evening on suspicion of having been connected with the attempt. The fellows are both Portuguese and their names are Luiz C. Camara and A. G. Reis.

Both are questionable characters, doing nothing to employ their time and publicly entertaining ill feelings towards the Portuguese Consul.

Reis owns a bit of property down at Ewa and lives on the proceeds. He is the man who has a suit against the railroad for certain land taken by that corporation and who condemns the Portuguese Consul for not bringing the railroad to time.

Reis was in Ewa on Wednesday last. The deputy sheriff at that place reports that he overheard a conversation between Reis and others, in which Reis condemned Consul Canavarro as no good and "the sooner he was blown up, the better."

Reis and Camara have a room in town, on Miller street near the Queen Hospital. Marshal Brown said last night that this room had been thoroughly searched and the men themselves had been carefully examined for any possible clue as to whether they had anything to do with the explosion.

No clues were found, however, and both men have emphatically denied having anything to do with the infernal machine or an attempt on the Consul's life.

These men are fairly well known to the police and they will be detained on suspicion until further investigations bring out something more definite.

Marshal Brown is of the opinion that the bomb was laid under the window and fired by a fuse. He thinks the machine must have been a very crude affair and recalls the former attempt to assassinate the Portuguese Consul. Of two bombs used on that occasion one did not go off. The men under arrest are not favored by the Portuguese colony and are looked upon as men of an anarchistic frame of mind.

The whole of the Portuguese community are unanimous in their high opinion of Consul Canavarro, and he has the good wishes, respect, confidence and friendship of every one of them. Canavarro has shown himself to be a considerate, sympathetic, earnest, industrious and sincere man, and is spoken of in the highest terms by the representative people of Honolulu, who are shocked and grieved at the attempt upon his life.

### Sugar On Hawaii.

Sugar awaiting shipment on the big Island, on May 5, was as follows: At Pauahoa, 9,000 bags; Ookala, 1,000; Kualau, 5,000; Papaloa, 9,500; Hakalau, 23,000; Honoulu, 7,500; Pepeekeo, 9,000; Paiaia, 9,000; Wainuku, 5,800; Waimea, 5,000; Punahoa, 18,400; Honoulu, 12,000; Kukuhiva, 2,000; Honokaa, 20,000. Total, 136,200 bags.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

**ALL ABOARD  
JUNE FIRST**  
Hilo Railroad Trains  
Start Then.

## ENGINES ON THE SANTIAGO

**Fred C. Smith Tells of Company's  
Plans for an Early Beginning  
of Traffic.**

Fred C. Smith, general passenger and ticket agent of the Oahu Railway Co., came up on the Claudine on business connected with the passenger and freight traffic of the Hilo Railroad Company, says the Hawaii Herald. It was his first visit to Hilo in five years and the changes impressed him greatly.

"I have never thought much of Hilo," he said yesterday, "because when I was here five years ago the place was not the bustling town it is today—there was a sort of quietude that did not strike me as existing in waterfront towns having as good a harbor as is here. Those five years, however, have brought about new enterprises and this island has proven a good field for the investor."

"I went over a part of Oahu plantation on Monday and was surprised at the amount and character of the work done there—I doubt if any of the new plantations can make such a showing. There are 1,500 acres planted in cane and 700 more ready for the seed—a pretty good record for so short a time. You may imagine the benefit to Hilo from this single enterprise; add to it the Puna Sugar Co., with nearly a thousand acres cleared and much of it in seed, and then the Hilo Railroad will bring to this port the product of those big plantations, and it would seem to the unprejudiced mind that the prospect for the advancement of Hilo is more than fair."

"The natural advantages of Hilo are such that with the Kohala-Hilo Railroad on the north and the Hilo Railroad on the south, both making this port their terminal, the place cannot be kept back; it is the natural metropolis of the island and the railroads will open up districts for settlement to an extent that will be extremely beneficial. What the next five years will do is hard to imagine, but you may safely express it as something more than fair."

"Cars will be running over the Hilo Railroad tracks as far as Oahu plantation by the first of June. The eleven-mile stretch toward Puna will have the attention of the grading contractors by June 1st or possibly before, and when the line from that point to the Puna terminus is located a contract will be let for grading it. Mr. Kluegel, the chief engineer, is now in Puna locating the lines. There will be no unnecessary delay in completing the line to Puna for the simple reason that the work must go ahead in order to have the road in readiness to receive the vast amount of plantation freight that must be taken out there. The delay in receiving the locomotives in Hilo has been annoying for the reason that the work of construction has been limited to the highest grade for a short distance outside of Hilo, to go beyond that point required something heavier than the improvised locomotive the company has been using. Two locomotives are on the Santiago and one of these, the smaller of the two, will be set up immediately and construction will continue until the road is completed to nine miles. You may ride over the line by June 1st if you feel like taking an outing and from my experience in road beds I believe the ride will be as enjoyable as any you have ever taken."

"The carpenters began the construction of box and flat cars on Tuesdays and they will be as good as they can be made for they will be substantial enough to carry 80,000 pounds each. When these are started work will begin on cars of other description. The work on the shops has been suspended temporarily and for reasons which are entirely satisfactory to the company but which it is not thought advisable to make public; it will have no effect whatever upon the progress of the road building; that is going ahead, else why would the cars be constructed? There will be four stations on the line for the present, but of course more will be established as conditions warrant. Two of the stations will be in Puna, one in Oahu and the terminal station in Hilo. The question of wharves is unsettled, I mean that the question of the company building a wharf has not had much consideration; the wharf on the Waimea, though small, answers present requirements, but what the future will demand I cannot say; it occurs to me that one and possibly two will be necessary to handle the business."

A temporary shut down in the construction of shops at Waialae by the Hilo R. R. Co. seems to have been excellent food for the alarmists who overlooked the fact that with the steamer that brought the orders to suspend operations came the car builders and men to look after road construction. There will be no delay in the building of the railroad and trains will be running on schedule time and at the time promised just the same as if no obstacle had been placed in the way, of completing the foundry and machine shops. It has been said of Hilo folk that a whisper on the Waimea was a double bass note when it reached the Waialae.

A German named Franz Prachtbaumer, 24 years old, died at the Queen's Hospital of appendicitis two or three days ago.

**CHANGE  
IN  
TARIFF**

**SIXTY DAYS AFTER**  
the Hawaiian Territorial bill is passed the duty on European China and Crockeryware will be from 55 to 60 per cent higher—55 per cent on White and 60 per cent on Decorated.

**THE PRESENT DUTY**  
is 10 per cent on either.

**NOW IS YOUR TIME**  
to purchase what you want in this line before prices are advanced.

**STERLING SILVER**  
from the factories of Reed & Barton and Whiting Mfg. Co.

**WE WILL have a spe-**  
**cial sale for the next thir-**  
**ty days, commencing**  
**April 28th.**

**THE REDUCTION** will  
be 33 1/3 per cent. Our as-  
sortment is very comple-  
te.

**PLATEDWARE** will be  
also sold at special re-  
duced prices.

**RICH CUT GLASS**, for  
the next thirty days at a  
25 per cent reduction.

**ALL OF OUR GOODS** are  
marked in plain figures and  
the old prices remain with  
the new.

**W. W. DIMOND  
& CO., LIMITED**  
**IMPORTERS OF**  
**Crockery, Glass, Lamps, House Furnishing Goods.**

**"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."**

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**

**THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,**  
**IS WANTED IN ALL THE BLOOD** from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Scars of all kinds. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sores Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures All Blood from all impure matter.

It removes whatever cause arises. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS**

# ITS MEETING

## ISLAND SPORT.

Christian Association for Japanese.

Addresses by Men Prominent in Religious Work - Letter Read from President S. B. Dole.

The opening exercises of the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association, held last evening in the Japanese Church, corner of Nuuanu and Kukui streets, were attended by nearly 300 persons, about evenly divided between white people interested in the new organization, and Japanese, while two representatives from the Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. T. Clive Davies and Secretary Coenman, were also present.

An excellent program was carried out and a letter of endorsement was read from President Dole. Pastors of the foreign churches agree that the meeting was a revelation to them, on account of the great number of Japanese youth who turned out to show their approbation of the new religious body.

After the program was concluded refreshments were served and an informal reception held. The hall was tastefully decorated with American and Japanese flags, one of the former, a large one, being loaned by Mr. George P. Castle.

Mr. Y. Fukukita, the president, made his inaugural address. He spoke in Japanese as well as English, and was received with a generous round of applause. He detailed the origin of the Young Men's Christian Association in England, and spoke earnestly of the work of George Williams, who founded the association in 1834. The Japanese had little money, were without position for many years here, and now he felt was no time to hesitate longer to organize among themselves. Heart and character were more than money, however, and true Christian spirit more than position. He dwelt upon the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and the spiritual, physical and moral development of manhood.

President Dole's letter read as follows:

Executive Chamber,  
Honolulu, H. I., May 3, 1900.  
Mr. Y. Fukukita, President of the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association.  
Dear Sir: As I cannot be present at the opening exercises of the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association, I take pleasure in sending my written congratulations.

Among the important problems facing this country are those arising from the fact that many of the great races of our world are well represented here. This status adds much to the difficulties connected with the administration of government and the conduct of business.

Races do not easily understand each other, and there is consequently a tendency to mutual distrust between them.

Anything that brings them into sympathetic touch is of the greatest public benefit. Education in the public schools in a common language, common misfortunes and dangers, working together in public charities—all of these strongly tend to bring men together and to show them that all nations are of one blood and are interested in the same things, and to make a homogeneous community out of divergent races which may be living in the same country.

Not the least of these powerful influences is Christianity—that divine impulse, which, flowing through human society, advances it from generation to generation toward neighborliness, good citizenship and universal sympathy.

It is therefore with great satisfaction that I have learned of the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association among the Japanese of Honolulu; for not only will your work become an uplifting influence among your countrymen in Hawaii, but will aid in the important enterprise which is upon us all, of transforming the diversified population of these islands into one community, strong and happy in its Christian civilization.

I wish you great success.

Very sincerely,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Mr. J. B. Atherton spoke of the good work which had been done in the city by the Young Men's Christian Association, and how it was regarded as a power in the world by all religious bodies. Business men looked upon it with favor because of the spiritual good it did among men. He said that the Japanese must have a hall and that soon, and intimated that by efforts, not only of the Japanese, but of their foreign brothers in the moral work of the Young Men's Christian Association, the desired hall could be obtained.

Mr. T. Clive Davies spoke in a similar strain.

The officers having charge of the entertainment last evening were: Y. Fukukita, president; H. Kuwahara, vice president; Y. Kimura, secretary; M. Nakamura, recording secretary, and George K. Frukawa, treasurer. An initial collection of \$48.60 was taken up.

The evening's program was as follows:

Japanese hymn.

Prayer, Rev. T. Okumura.

Inaugural address, M. Y. Fukukita.

Song, Children of Japanese Boarding School.

Address, Mr. T. C. Davies.

Message to Japanese Young Men's Christian Association, President S. B. Dole.

Duet, Miss Carrie Castle and Miss Peck.

Address, Mr. J. B. Atherton.

Japanese National Anthem.

American National Anthem.

Fifty charter members who have signed the pledge are already enrolled.

There are a large number of applications for membership which have not yet been acted upon.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

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Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMIWEEKLY.

1 SUNDAY AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER O. SMITH, EDITOR

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1900.

## AMERICA AND TURKEY.

It begins to look as though the United States would secure some substantial result from its demands upon the Sultan for indemnity for the property of missionaries destroyed by mobs. Other nations may well look on in wonder, for while the Sultan is always ready to admit that indemnity is due, after sufficient pressure has been brought to bear on him, he is lavish of promises to pay but tenacious of money. Mr. Griscom, American Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, cables that the Porte has undertaken to meet all the engagements made with the United States Minister regarding the payment of the claims on account of the destruction of mission property in Turkey. This in itself amounts to little; but the Porte issued an irate authorization of the rebuilding of the destroyed missions at Harpoot and Har-sam, and the construction of an annex to Robert College. This action is regarded as of far greater importance than the payment of the \$90,000 indemnity demanded, because it amounts to a recognition of the idea that American missionaries have the right to build schools in Turkey and insure them against what they regarded as a gradual but absolute exclusion from the Sultan's domains. Furthermore, the Sultan has offered to compensate the American missionaries under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects. Instructions were cabled to Mr. Griscom directing him to reject this proposition, and promptly to demand payment. Three successive American Ministers have received promises of prompt settlement of these claims, yet not a dollar has been paid. This is an old experience with European diplomats, and they have been surprised at the announcement that the Government is actually going to insist upon performance instead of promise. The news of the firm attitude of our State Department caused somewhat of a sensation in diplomatic circles. The threat to send a United States warship to seize Smyrna and collect revenues is not seriously entertained.

## SHRUNK TO THIS LITTLE MEASURE.

People who camp out in California mountains are sometimes awakened by a bloodcurdling chorus of howls and yelps. The wrangling, wolfish voices rise and fall, breaking out now in one place and then, as it seems, in all places at once. Visions of a ring of wild beasts about the lonely spot bring the drowsy campers to their feet, and seizing their guns and running out into the open, they are amazed to find that all the noise is being made by one hungry and lonesome coyote, who is sitting on his many haunches on a near-by hill and dizzily threatening the moon.

There is a parallel between the expectation and the result in the case of the coyote and in that of the Sewall faction Republicans of Honolulu. For weeks and months we have been hearing the howls of the Sewall party from what seemed to be every point of the compass. It looked as if there were thousands of them. Timid persons who trusted to their ears rather than to their eyes whispered that if the Sewallites ever descended on the camp of the old-line Republicans the world be not even grease spot left to tell the tail, or a wish-bone to be carried away in the carpetings.

Well, all the Sewallites and some of the Republicans finally came into contact and were counted, with most astonishing results. The Sewallites were in the proportion of one to seven. Men who numbered the machine "push," water-tight neckers and all, could not find more than one hundred all told—not so many electors as the Honolulu Prohibitionists might muster on occasion. On every vote taken as a whole the Sewallites were simply overwhelmed, like beach clams in a tidal wave.

It was an astonishing climax for a hub that used to talk about setting aside everybody but themselves in the Republican politics of these Islands, and it calls for a new political designation. The bosses cannot be termed the Republican party, or even a plausibly faction. Why not call them the "Job Chaser's Hub, Ltd." and get the new "Grief" Publishing Company to endow them with a prospectus and code of "buy" laws.

Congress seems patriotically willing to build up a big navy, but it has not yet hit upon a way to officer it. Annapolis turns out only about one-third of the educated naval men for whom berths are ready afloat. It may soon become necessary to enlarge the facilities of the Academy and either give each Congressman the right to appoint more than one cadet per annum, or open the classes to pay students. By the way, Hawaii will have a chance to contribute to the personnel of the Annapolis and West Point corps after the Territorial bill becomes a law.

## THE MACHINE MADE MEETING.

The machine men remind us that a single Republican, known to be a man of means, was personally invited to speak from the platform on Wednesday evening. On the principle that one swallow makes a summer chase people assume that his presence there saved them from the taint of machine politics. It is an old trick of bosses to get up a meeting to pick out a respectable citizen for chairman and some outsider who is not supposed to have any harm in him, to fill a number on the speaking program, whereupon they go on and say: Behold how virtuous we are! Witness, brethren, our spirit of fair play! But any one who can be foisted by such a shallow trick ought to be sentenced to read the *Bible* again for a year.

The truth about Wednesday night's program is known to every man who was present at the drillings and it is perfectly useless for Cecil Brown, after making public three letters of regret from gentlemen whom he, as chairman, had invited to serve as vice presidents of a meeting that had not yet taken place, to deny the existence of a slate. Who appointed Mr. Brown chairman three days before there was a chair for him, but a secret committee of state-makers? How could the vice presidents have been named in advance save by men who arrogated to themselves the sovereign functions of the party? There was a slate, a program, a machine, a recruited "push" and the whole town knows it as well as it does the further fact that McCants Stewart, Lorin Andrews and George R. Carter bundled up the outfit in a small package and removed it for the time being on a dustpan.

As to the original custody of the slate naming the Committee of Twenty-one, that is now being kept dark—and no wonder. Cecil Brown denies that he had it and we are quite ready to believe him. It would have been too "raw" to let the chairman read off a list of names from a paper taken, as the letters of regret were, from his inside pocket. Undoubtedly the machine had a better scheme than that, and if it had not been stopped in time it would have ground out nominations or suggestions for Mr. Brown to ratify. That is what Brown was there for.

Abraham Lincoln once said, "You can fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." The present controversy suggests that our machine politicians are not even in one of these classes because they can't fool any of the people any of the time. The veriest tyro knows that to organize a political meeting in advance is to write a slate; to try and force that slate on the meeting is a piece of programming and that slates and programming combined make the most offensive sort of machine politics. There is no more escaping this conclusion than there is the fact that when men with masks, dark-lanterns and Jimmies try to get into a house at midnight and are caught by aroused occupants, there has been a frustrated burglary. The conclusion is not altered even when one cracksmen writes an open letter to the other asking him if he knew he had a dark lantern and Jimmy and the other one replies that he didn't.

## TRUE AND FALSE REPUBLICANISM.

The Advertiser, as a sincere friend of those ideas of good government and progress which the Republican party advances in its platforms, wants that party to succeed in Hawaii but wants it, most of all, to deserve success. For these reasons this paper opposes any and every measure or combination which threatens the good name of Republicanism or which could be justly cited as a reason why some other code of politics should take the place of the Republican system.

Knowing the character of the American people of Hawaii as we do, we regard it as impossible to make a successful Republican campaign on the lines marked down by a few machine politicians, a spokesman for whom at the Republican organization meeting the other night said: "We should be bound to vote for the Republican nominees no matter who they are. Party fealty should be highest. If they are corrupt we should still vote for them." Such a sentiment might create and consolidate a party in Arizona or on the waterfront of San Francisco, but the elements of criminal politics so common there are almost unknown in Hawaii among people of Republican sympathies and will not be tolerated here. The Republicans of Hawaii will no more vote for a man known or believed to be corrupt than will the Republicans of the United States Senate—party men who expelled Senator Clark of Montana for giving bribes and long before that turned "Sousidy" Pomroy out of the same fellowship for taking them. Furthermore, the Republicans of Hawaii would no more nominate a known or suspected rascal for office than would their leader, Wm. McKinley, in the exercise of his nominating functions at the White House. Hence we say that it would be fatal to Republican prestige here to vest the party organization in men and methods that would, by a contrary course, affront the honesty and self-respect of well-meaning citizens. And whatever is fatal to Republicanism the Advertiser objects to and opposes. On the other hand, whatever is likely to build up the party and make it more deserving of public good will the Advertiser favors and supports.

What we have called, for want of a better name, the Sewall-Gear-Humphreys machine, has laid out a program that cannot possibly win—a program at once visionary, impracticable and mischievous. The scheme was explained to the editor of the Advertiser Saturday by one of the proponents in these words: "We have no personal enmity for the old-timers here but they are hated by the natives. Now if we are going to get the natives into the Republican party the old-time annexationists must stand aside and give the men who have had no political quarrels with the natives a chance to manipulate them." It was significant that within an hour after this explanation had been made a Royalist leader said to the editor: "If it ever comes to choosing fellowship with the Americans, we natives will stick to those we know rather than to those we don't know." The native did not quote the Shakespearean advice to bear the lils we have rather than fly to others we know not of, but that was the germ idea in his mind, and it represents, we do not doubt, the idea of his class. How could the machine hope to make headway against a sentiment which is at once so natural and persuasive?

Furthermore, suppose such a combination should be effected, how would the Republican party fare? A native government would not follow; for the carpet-baggers who have come here for "what there is in it" are not working to turn over the spoils of office to the natives. They want the native votes; the offices they want for themselves. Given two or three years of this sort of politics and what would result? Undoubtedly the natives would secede and either form a party of their own or go to some other party; while the rule of men who say that to be Republican is an excuse for being corrupt would alienate the white property-owners. In the end the Republican organization might resolve itself into a mere hul of conscienceless office-holders at whom both the public and the grand jury would look askance; and the Democratic party or an Independent party would be the gainer at the polls.

Against such dangers as these we appeal in full loyalty to Republican principles. All we ask is that every man, native and white, who wants to be a Republican and who believes, as all men ought, that Republicanism is best for Hawaii, should have an equal footing in the party; that the party shall not be governed by secret junta but by open ballot; that it shall be the enemy of corruption and lawlessness; that shall be not an instrument of private gain but of public good; that there shall be no disqualification in the fact that a man has lived in Hawaii long enough to know its people and its needs, nor any in the further fact that a man is a new-comer, providing always that he does not come to lower the tone of our body politic. That in brief is the Republican platform of the Advertiser, and it is one upon which any man may stand without reproach and the one upon which the great majority of resident Americans already stand.

Senator Morgan's overwhelming victory in Alabama, and the anti-Horace Mann resolutions in Massachusetts, show that expansion grows as well in one climate as another, providing the climate is American.

The attempt on the life of Mr. Canavarro, the second of its kind, reveals the presence in Honolulu of anarchistic criminals who do not hesitate at the most cowardly forms of murder. Warning to the public must be given in the same breath which congratulates Mr. Canavarro over his escape. It is time, for one thing, to regulate the sale of high explosives as is done in Europe, and make it a task of extreme difficulty for any irresponsible person to get hold of them.

## "Example is Better Than Precept."

*It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.*

*Dyspepsia—"A complication of troubles, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh and inflammation of the stomach, rheumatism, etc., made me miserable. Had no appetite until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla—which cured me." N. B. Seeley, 1874 W. 14th Ave., Denver, Colorado.*

*N. B. Be sure to get Hood's because*

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
*Never Disappears!*

*Hood's Pills cure liver-life, the constipation and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla*

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 7, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	CAPITAL PAID.	PAR PAID.	BID.	ASK.
MERCANTILE.	1,000,000	100	450	450
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	5	2
American Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	5	2
Sw.	2,000,000	20	485	285
Hawaii	175,000	100	—	32
Haw. Ag. Co.	1,000,000	100	—	—
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	215	215
Honolulu	300,000	100	170	175
Honokohau	1,000,000	100	71	82
Hauke	500,000	100	147	160
Kamehameha Sing. Co. (d.s.)	500,000	20	—	—
" pd.up.	250,000	20	—	—
Kihel Plant Co. (d.s.)	1,000,000	100	125	14
Kipahulu	1,000,000	100	115	115
Kona Sugar Co. (d.s.)	1,000,000	100	—	—
" pd.up.	500,000	100	—	—
Macmillan Sugar Co. (d.s.)	1,000,000	100	—	—
" pd.up.	500,000	100	—	—
McBryde Sing. Co. (d.s.)	1,000,000	100	15	15
" pd.up.	500,000	100	—	—
Nehukini Sing. Co. (d.s.)	1,000,000	100	—	—
" pd.up.	500,000	100	—	—
Oahu	2,000,000	100	175	182
Onomea	1,000,000	100	74	74
Ookala	300,000	20	74	74
Oua Sing. Co. Ltd. (d.s.)	1,000,000	100	13	13
" pd.up.	500,000	100	—	—
Olowahu	150,000	10	—	16
Oolahau Sing. Plan. C. Pacific	500,000	100	20	20
Pais	1,000,000	100	200	200
Pioneer	750,000	100	150	150
Waialae Agr. Co. (d.s.)	2,000,000	100	177	182
" pd.up.	1,000,000	100	177	182
Waialae	1,500,000	100	117	118
Waimea	450,000	100	100	100
Waimea	700,000	100	100	100
Waimea	200,000	10	140	170
Waimea	125,000	10	110	110
STRANDSHIP CO.	500,000	10	110	120
Strandship Co. S. A. (d.s.)	500,000	10	110	115
MICELLANEOUS.	225,000	10	—	175
Haw. Elect. Co.	90,000	10	—	—
Hon. Rd. & Tr. & L. Co.	30,000	10	—	—
Kaneoche	25,000	10	—	100
King & Co. (d.s.)	15,000	2	—	—
" pd.up.	10,000	1	—	—
Maui Telephone Co.	180,000	10	—	—
Maui Tel. Co. Ass.	31,000	10	—	50
" pd.up.	21,000	10	—	16
O. K. & L. Co.	180,000	10	76	123
People's Ice & Co.	180,000	10	—	—
People's Gas	100,000	10	10	10
Pineapple	100,000	10	98	100
Ewa Plantation	100,000	10	92	95
Kekaha Plantation	100,000	10	101	101
" pd.up.	100,000	10	102	104
Session Sales—Morning Session—Twenty:				
Waialae, inaccessible, \$5.50; 19 Ewa, \$25;				
30; 5 Pioneer, \$10. Afternoon Session—				
One hundred and twenty-five Oahu, \$10;				
Op. \$12; 50 Oahu, \$15; 50 Oahu, \$16.50; 50				
Waialae, \$17; 25 Oahu, \$17.50; 15 Honolulu,				
\$15. Between Boards—One hundred and seventy-five Ewa, \$25; 125 Ewa, \$28.25.				

## SPIRIT OF THE MACHINE.

We should be bound to vote for the Republican nominees, no matter who they are. Party fealty should be highest. If they are corrupt, we should still vote for them.—A. S. Humphreys at Republican organization meeting.

Japan takes a wise course in restricting the emigration of her subjects to the United States, as a continuation of the rush would inevitably lead to sand lot riots and an international quarrel. The temper of laboring men in Western America towards Japanese coolies is unfriendly, and there is no wisdom, as the Japanese Government admits, in giving it cause to become bitter.

The fact that bubonic plague has reappeared in Osaka will prepare the

# AT DRILL SHED

National Guard Fete a Big Success.

Hundreds Make Merry Saturday Night and an Extensive Program Given.

A rousing entertainment was given at the Drilled Saturday evening on the occasion of the Third Annual Camp Fire of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii. Over one hundred members of the National Guard, including invited guests of the officers and the persons who took part in the stage performance, were present and partook of the army dinner.

Five long tables ran up the length and breadth of the hall, and 400 plates were placed thereon for the home soldiers. The tables were covered with snowy white cloths, and thin rations of pork and beans, potato salad, bacon brown bread and beans not conformed a tempting array of edibles well known to the soldier on duty.

Long before 8 o'clock the Drilled was crowded with the boys anxious to get at the rations. The Guardsmen were finally brought to attention in the company rooms, and at the order of Colone Jones marched to the tables by companies, so that perfect discipline was enforced while they were taking their seats. This was quickly cast to the winds the instant the "boys" came in contact with the pork and beans. The din and chatter made upon the tables by the hungry soldiers almost drowned the music of Captain Berger's band. Several selections were played during the dinner, and when a particularly catchy negro air was played the time kept by hundreds of feet showed that their owners were enjoying themselves.

At a central table, provided with real crockery plates and glasses cups, the officers and invited ones sat. The guest of honor was Minister of Finance Damon, who sat at the right of Colone Jones. Colonel E. M. Boyd, who was formerly a member of the staff of the Governor of West Virginia, occupied a prominent place at the table, as well as Colonel Cooper, who was formerly in command of the regiment. The rations, however, were all alike, and this time the officers were no better off than their subordinates.

As soon as the dinner was finished, briarwood pipes were distributed to all present, bag of tobacco accompanying each pipe, the gift of T. H. Davies & Co. In a very short time the scene reminded one of the pictures extant of Dutch parliamentary sessions. The theatrical program was a long one and the performers were of the best local talent in the city and received thunderous applause for their efforts. The stage was arranged to represent a section of an army camp, with Gatling guns in the foreground and a blazing camp fire in the rear, making a very appropriate setting for the lively scenes in the auditorium. The club swinging of Mr. A. J. Coats, performed in the dark with fire clubs, was one of the best attractions of the evening, and his difficult evolutions evoked much applause. Jackson Hearde was a favorite with the "boys" and was encored several times. Captain Sam Johnson performed many difficult and hazardous acts which placed him easily as the foremost horizontal bar performer in Honolulu. F. Sharpe, in his roller skating act, made much of a graceful performance and received applause. A. C. Lovekin's cornet solos were well received and two encores were answered.

Just before the members of Hogan's minstrel troupe arrived the audience became so enthusiastic over the program that the performers could not be heard to advantage throughout the hall, and Colone Jones gave the signal to the band to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and the camp fire went out suddenly.

The officers, invited guests and the minstrel actors were invited to the Officers' Club, where the balance of the program was rendered without interruption. The Pickaniny Band was present and enlivened the hours with rollicking music.

Colone Boyd gave several humorous selections and won the approbation of the minstrels and the officers by their excellence. Ernest Hogan was at his best, and was kept on the floor as often as his audience could bring him there by its applause. The "buck" and "wing" dancing of Master Livers brought out the cake-walking proclivities of the members of the club. It was considerably after midnight before the Club had the pianist sound "Taps," and the audience dispersed.

The following was the program: Opening selection, Government band; musical sketch, Company H team; song and dance, Williams and Espina; club swinging, A. J. Coats; vocal try-out, Orpheum Quartette; musical selection, Frazier and Mariner; song and dance, Jackson Hearde; horizontal bar act, Captain Johnson and Y. M. C. A. team; song, L. Chenault; song and dance, F. Williams; roller skating, F. Sharpe; song, Orpheum Quartette; sketch, Ernest Hogan; female impersonator, Dodson; buck and wing dance, Master Livers; awkward squad, the last joined; cornet solo, A. C. Lovekin; Jesus Christ Maria Salva, Mr. Boyd; flute and chorus, Desky and Offley.

Note—Money refunded after the show. No eggs allowed upon the stage. Hacks at 3 a. m. Patrol wagon at 4 a. m. Do not hurt the feelings of the artists; they can't help it. Police protection has been obtained for the so-called artists.

## COURT NOTES.

It was a hard day for Attorney General Cooper. Three suits in which he was interested personally were decided against him by the Supreme Court. They all concerned the building of the Roman mansion. In the case of J. A. Hopper against G. W. Lincoln and H. E. Conner, an opinion is filed, written by Associate Justice Frear, which is unanimous. The case was an appeal against judgment for the plaintiff for \$341.98.

including interest and costs, against Roman personally and against Conner as the owner of the building, for the enforcement of a mechanic's lien, without prejudice to the latter to contest the enforcement of the lien by execution. The decision is that a special exception may issue upon a judgment for the enforcement of the lien against the property covered by it, even though judgment cannot be enforced against the owner personally." The exceptions are overruled, but on account of an infirmity in one of the papers the case is remitted to the Circuit Court for such further proceedings as may be proper. Decisions in the law are mentioned by the Court, but it construes the law liberally for the protection of mechanics. Kinney, Lincoln & McChesney for plaintiff; Conner for himself, Magoun & Stillman with him.

## Hardware Company Suit.

A decision is given in the case of the Pacific Hardware Co. vs. Lincoln and Cooper. The judgment for plaintiff on a jury's verdict, is here also upheld. Distinctive points from the former case are: "A master at arms who furnished materials at the request of the contractor before the latter abandoned the contract need not file his lien and bring suit within three months after the abandonment, but may do so within three months after the completion of the building. A sub-contractor's lien is not limited to the amount due the principal contractor."

## Allen Against Lincoln and Cooper

In the case of S. C. Allen against Lincoln and Cooper, the issues are different, but the judgment of the court is against the defendants as named. The jury in the Circuit Court found against the contractor and for the owner, and the trial judge granted a new trial on the grounds that the verdict was contrary to law and the evidence. Cooper appealed and his exceptions are overruled by the Supreme Court.

The suit was for the value of materials used in a dwelling house and cottage owned by defendant Cooper. As notice of lien was given him within three months after the completion of the building, the only question considered was regarding materials alleged not to have gone into the building. The Court decides that under the material men's lien law, where there is a provision that nothing contained in the bill has been signed by President McKinley and the people know where they are at. A day will then be set for holding a convention, and delegates from all the islands will be expected in Honolulu. At this convention a selection will be made of a delegate to the National Republican Convention which is to be held in Philadelphia on June 14. The Republicans of this district should be up and doing, for there is no time to lose. Preparation for action should start again, as there is to be but forty-five days interval between the signing of the bill and its becoming a law. Honolulu will select a delegate some one versed in American politics from a Republican standpoint, and one with ability as an organizer. The reputation

Lazarus Against Lazarus.

In the case of Kaumakane Lazarus against Alexander Lazarus, a bill to measure down, an appeal from the decision of Judge Hinckley, was decreed against the suit brought by Joseph Lazarus, widow, is sustained.

Joseph Lazarus was the purchaser at auction of two lots, the parents in which were listed in his name. He paid a deposit of 25 per cent on one, and mentioned that the purchase was for another person. Later his son, the defendant, Alexander Lazarus, paid the balance on this lot, took possession of and improved it. The main point of the decision is that a wife is not entitled to power in lands of her husband of which he was not beneficially seized. In the course of the decision it is mentioned that the Supreme Court will not search the records for alleged errors that are not specified, nor consider briefs stated to have been filed in other courts. The Supreme Court must have briefs of its own. Here, however, the defendant is the plaintiff.

## REPUBLICANISM IN HILO TOWN.

Residents of Island of Hawaii Not Knowing of Honolulu's Action, Urge Organization.

The Hawaii Herald urges Republican organization for the Islands at once. News of the action taken in Honolulu had not yet reached Hilo when the following was published in the Herald:

The Republicans of the Islands will organize within twenty-four hours after receiving intelligence that the Hawaiian bill has been signed by President McKinley and the people know where they are at. A day will then be set for holding a convention, and delegates from all the islands will be expected in Honolulu. At this convention a selection will be made of a delegate to the National Republican Convention which is to be held in Philadelphia on June 14. The Republicans of this district should be up and doing, for there is no time to lose. Preparation for action should start again, as there is to be but forty-five days interval between the signing of the bill and its becoming a law. Honolulu will select a delegate some one versed in American politics from a Republican standpoint, and one with ability as an organizer. The reputation

## Just a Cough

This is its story:  
At first, a slight cough.  
At last, a hemorrhage.  
At first, easy to cure.  
At last, extremely difficult.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption.

Put up in large and small bottles.

A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of

### Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

### HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

E. B. McStockier in this respect is to sell known to require questioning, as he Republicans cannot do better than to let us know his going. No better man could be selected to send to the National convention, but unfortunately, or the party, his business will prevent his attending.

### Foreign Mails.

The next mail from the Coast will come Wednesday by the Aus Taata. The Rio is due from San Francisco the next day. The Aorangi, from the Colonies, is looked for on Wednesday, the City of Peking, from Yokohama, on Friday, and the Miwera, from Victoria, on Saturday. After that we shall get no mail until the 18th, when the Coptic is due from San Francisco.

These suits all relate to the Roman mansion of Minister Cooper.

## THIS IS THE RAT THAT BROKE THE BANK THAT HELD THE CASH THAT ONCE WAS IN THE POCKETS OF HONOLULU



Notwithstanding lard in blocks,  
Dainty luau in a box,  
And all the other things prepared  
To scare his nabs away,  
The rodent has returned  
To shed tears where lies the burned  
And blackened soil of Chinatown,  
Where he was wont to play.

### III.

They abused him and misused him,  
And of carrying germs accused him,  
And even half suspected  
That he traveled in a hock;  
But he cared not for their slander,  
As he'd gracefully meander  
To the jingle of the tune that says,  
"The rat came back."

Board of Health deliberations  
And the earnest cogitations  
Which took place in secret session  
Behind a bolted door,  
Only made him shake with laughter,  
For he knew what they were after,  
And continued to hold meetings  
Underneath the Board room floor.

### IV.

They hired a man to catch him,  
But the fellow couldn't snare him,  
For he's too slick a customer  
To nibble cheese in trans;  
And he took the prophytac  
Just to make him feel ecstatic,  
For the full official poison  
Didn't half fill up his gape.

When he felt unpleasant chills  
He would chew buonic bills,  
With tempting things contained there-  
In—  
Ha opu he would pack,  
On the Health Board desk he'd sleep,  
Or a faithful vigil keep,  
Writing in the official ledger,  
"The rat came back."

### V.

In the artful illustration,  
Please observe the explanation  
Of the reason why the Board of Health  
Gave quarantining the sack;  
And the picture on the wall  
Is just about to fall.  
With horror undisguised, since  
"The rat came back."

Fred

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

It is now Captain Mitchell of the Seaman Mail.

Mr. Ruhlen's men have abandoned the suspect camp on the beach road. Inspector General Townsend is on a tour of inspection of the Kona wharfs. Arrangements are being made for a yacht run to Pearl Harbor next Sunday. The new Rison pump at Moanalua drew water from six wells at the rate of 6,000,000 gallons a day. T. W. Hishon is expected to return from San Francisco, where he has been a number of months, in about two weeks. Messrs. Johnson and Mosser, from Utah, and Young, from Mexico, Missionaries, are here as propagandists. G. B. Ransom, formerly chief engineer of the U. S. S. Bagdad Bullock, is through passenger in the America Maru. The new fire engine is half a ton lighter than its predecessor in Honolulu, and is especially adapted for night work. The Iwani brought Mrs. W. H. Rickard, Mrs. D. Rickard, Major Rickard and Miss Rickard from Honolulu on Saturday.

F. E. Amweg is superintending the surveying and plating the Panahon street. The streets will be graded and otherwise improved very soon.

A police officer is stationed every night at the Kanakava residence pursuing the investigation of the shooting now held at the station house.

L. A. Thurston and Al. W. Carter have assumed partnership. They will still occupy the same offices on the next to the post office, up stairs.

Capt. E. Longnecker, U. S. N. and Lieutenant Commander Alex. Metcalf, formerly of the Casco Monadnock, are through passengers in the America Maru.

The Pacific Hardware Company are the sole agents for the famous Wilcox & Gibbs automatic sewing machine. Ask to see it at the Household department, Bettel street.

The columns of the Advertiser are open for challenges and other communications of a sporting nature.

Sporing Editor, Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

It is certain that the world-famous high executive of Lung Chi-to did not come on the America Maru. He may have been "deceived" by the representatives of Hongkong.

Mr. H. Morris will make a long trip abroad. He will visit London, Paris, and other European capitals and then go to Chile, where he used to live. He may return in a year.

W. S. LEY left Saturday on the Maru for the Coast, to be gone three or four months. It is said that his family are now satisfied with his treatment by the Board of Health.

C. B. Reynolds is back from Molokai. He reports everything in good shape, but says the people were considerably inconvenienced by the quarantine. He will return to the settlement shortly.

Two great dances are on the America Maru in charge of Steward Anderson. The animals are almost human in intelligence and have afforded a great deal of amusement during the voyage.

The Government law library has received a present from President Dole of three sets of the California codes and statutes, with Deering's annotations. The publishers sent these to the President.

Manager F. W. Waldron of the Volcano House on Hawaii, grows wheat, oats and rye in patches back of the hotel premises. The cereals are excellent and will prove an economical fodder for his stock.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Clive Davies and Miss Beatrice Walker are booked to leave on the Aorangi for Vancouver. Mrs. Davies and Miss Walker go direct to England, Mr. Davies leaving them at New York.

Miss Jennie Murray, daughter of Capt. T. B. Murray, left on the scowler W. H. Smith on Sunday, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Smith, sailing for Port Townsend. Miss Murray who goes for the benefit of her health will be away three months or more.

A curious pillowcase, consisting of quarantine badges issued at Camp Wood, Kahului, has been made by Mr. Charlot, agent of the Board of Health. The badges made into this memento of Maui's plague were brought down by Dr. Garvin.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supl.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in...

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED  
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINs reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LYNX.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer RINAI will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel Makema, Kawaihae, Manukoma, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturday.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kaanapali, Nauka, Hana, Hamo, and Kipahulu. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEONIA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamaile, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolua, Olowahu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday morning.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

# REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

Circular and Call to Be Sent Out.

## PLANS FOR PRIMARIES

Obstructionist Members Urge Voter's Pledge and Resort to Childish Tactics.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Last night the districts committee appointed by the Republican mass meeting met in the Chamber of Commerce room. A number of those elected were absent, but there were plenty present to make a discussion of several hours' length on the proper methods of the organization of the Republican party.

A circular and call to the Republicans of the Islands were adopted and a committee of three appointed to send these out to representative citizens of Republican complexion in each district. A committee of five was selected to take charge of the organization of primaries and to report a plan at the next meeting on Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. at the chamber of commerce.

When the committee met Mr. C. S. Brown was elected chairman unanimously and J. H. Boyd and Clarence Crabbie died in a vote for secretary. Boyd withdrew and Crabbie took the desk. A lengthy argument on the question of whether a test of faith should be demanded from those voting at the primaries opened the talk. Various speakers urged differing ideas. A. S. Humphreys believed that the party should guard against deception by maintaining a pledge of fidelity to party principles and the nominees of the convention which every voter should be compelled to take.

He cited history to show that this was the best way to manage a campaign and that precedents for years past proved it was the safest plan. George R. Carter antagonized this theory. He said that there were peculiar conditions existing here. A large body of the population had never been called upon to express an opinion on the subject of adherence to Democracy or Republicanism. A large element was undoubtedly independent in such matters until their support had been gained by an exhibition of the claims of a party on their suffrages.

"I want to see in the Republican party," said Carter, "this class of citizens. This very matter of the requiring of a pledge may keep them out. Shall we bar these voters on this account? I think we should name a delegate for each precinct and advertise that all Republicans must enroll by May 15 in order to vote at the primaries. We can thus find out the status of each."

A motion made by Mr. Humphreys that no test be applied other than a general declaration that those voting will support the nominees of his party was amended by Mr. Carter to read that all Republicans to vote at the primaries must be enrolled by May 15, must state their belief in the principles of the Republican party, and their intention to vote the Republican ticket.

A. G. M. Robertson thought that May 15th was too soon, as the primaries would not be until May 19th. "I think that the enrollment should go on until the polls close on the 19th," said Robertson.

Carter said that the suggestion might be good. The object of registration was to prevent fraud at the polls. "I will amend my amendment that the enrollment shall continue until May 18 at 9 p.m."

Humphreys returned to the subject of a pledge. He said: "I want to dwell on this matter of a pledge. The other evening in the mass meeting I stated that the best of my belief a certain man was a Democrat because he refused to sign the circular calling the meeting. It may be better that he intended to join the Republican party if certain men go to it now, he would join any old party, so I told him at the time that he was going to wait to eat what this Republican party was." I don't think this is an honorable way. We should be bound to vote for the Republican nominees, no matter who they are. Party loyalty should be highest. If they are corrupt we should still vote for them."

A committee said that it was un-American to make such a pledge; that a man must respect the dictates of his own conscience.

Humphreys said that it would be foolish not to require a pledge. "Primaries," he said, "are only party elections. It is true in some States they are hedged in by law, and a man can be indicted for fraud at them. I must insist on a pledge being demanded. We don't want men who are not going to vote for our nominees."

Mr. Carter replied, "I'm glad that Mr. Humphreys has mentioned the case of the citizen who refused to sign the circular calling for the mass meeting. That was my condition. I wanted to know, too, what this Republican party was going to be before I allied myself with it. I hesitated to sign the circular. This prominent citizen was conscientious. There are other men of sensitive consciences whom we will drive out if we force them to pledge themselves to any nominees of our convention. We want these men, too. They are strong men. I don't want to see us make machinery which later may rule us. When the United States sends down here shrewd manipulators of politics, I do not want our condition to be such that they can handle us."

Robertson thought that people might enroll themselves, vote at the primaries, and not support the ticket if on a pledge. Carter answered that the idea was to make a platform broad

enough to get a big poll and to have a large and well-supported organization.

McGinnis drew an illustration for his argument. He said: "Just as when I mean, suppose we nominate a man. What may be a compromise? we may have somebody in. Mr. McGinnis, he is a good speaker, but in the end, it is not quite enough for me. So, I give a name to a man to begin his personal name. Now, I have a name given to him, and the other names he has associated with him, come in strongly. I want to impress the matter in mind."

He handed over his confidence to his party, said Walde.

"Are we to build a party that will control us if it gets from us?"

"A pledge is un-American. We don't know what class of men may come here and by craft meet to combinations. We do not want to put ourselves in the grip of venality."

George Manson grew facetious. He said:

"How would it do to make them say I am not a Democrat?"

"Oh, no," said Carter. "But I don't want to see votes controlled by a party without reference to its candidates."

T. McCants Stewart, who was in the last row of seats, and who had not opened his mouth before, arose to speak. He talked to the point, and not strange to say, considering the experiences of the mass meeting, he accomplished what he sought. He showed that he had lost no time since the mass meeting in studying and planning for his party's good. He said:

"We are bound by the resolution which I offered at the mass meeting and which was adopted. If there were defects in it we should have corrected them then. We are but the creatures of that meeting. Unfortunately, that resolution was not discussed at that meeting, nor was it seen before it gave birth to itself at Kalihi. The time to cure defects was then. We can do so now by this or that title."

Mr. Stewart quoted the circular calling the mass meeting, which said, "All citizens qualified to vote and intending to do so with the Republican party."

"That was all the restriction," he said. As something was prepared for the mass meeting under the belief that it would have received ayes of the House of the Territorial bill he was "so qualified" meant under the Territorial bill."

There was discussion of the question of representation. Mr. White said that some districts had grown much in population since the last election, while as the measure of representation under the resolution adopted at the meeting, he said that Watikai, for instance, had become so populous that there would probably be 200 Republicans votes there now, whereas at the last election there was about one-quarter of that number. He believed that at the last election was a poor criterion or estimating the proper number of delegates to a new convention.

Stewart replied that representation could not be based upon expectation but must be founded on realities, and that the last election was the common accepted basis for the selection of delegates.

Returning to the pledge clause a warm argument ensued. Mr. White said that individual should stand on their merits. "There are many gentlemen in town who pay allegiance to the 'several church,'" he said, "but allow themselves to differ on the matter of the Bishop, Mr. MacKintosh and Mr. Osborne."

A. V. Gear urged division into subcommittees. He said one committee should be given power to prepare and enact a declaration of principles and plan for primaries.

George Carter suggested that both Humphreys' motion and his own amendment be voted. Ad. V. Gear voted for his motion except Robertson.

Stewart said that the important matter was conference with outside districts. He made a motion to the effect that a circular letter and call be sent to such Republicans in the various districts as the committee might select after adopting the circular and call. This motion was passed, and then Mr. Stewart handed over a carefully considered and well-worded circular and call which he had prepared. They were read by Secretary Crabbie and were as follows, saving statistics, which are not given. Mr. Stewart offered the circular and call for adoption by the committee, and Col. Spear seconded his motion. Just here two or more men, who were termed "obstructionists" by the best men of the committee, when their tactics became plain, began building a trocha to hinder progress in the direction the committee was headed. Gear made a motion that the whoe matter be referred to a committee. He said that the mass meeting had made a grievous mistake in adopting Mr. Stewart's resolution on Wednesday night. Gear attacked Stewart's figures, which were in the circular and call, as read by Stewart, but which are not given above, as they are to be revised. He said that Mr. Stewart had biased his apportionment of delegates on the last registration figures and not on those of the last election. As there was no way of finding out how many votes had been cast in the last election, the votes were sealed up until next election. He said that he had looked through the papers thoroughly and found some statistics which differed from those quoted by Stewart. "I have one delegate to each precinct," said Gear. "We should look into the details. We have gotten into a mess and may be able to get out of it by referring the matter to a sub-committee."

Yours very respectfully, Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and Name of Committee.

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

To Republican Voters of the Territory of Hawaii, and All Voters Intending to Act With the Republican Party.

Greeing: By virtue of a resolution adopted at a mass meeting held at Honolulu on the 2nd day of May, 1900, we, the undersigned, hereby call upon all Republican voters of the Territory of Hawaii, and all voters intending to act with the Republican party, to meet on Saturday, the 19th day of May, 1900, at 4 o'clock p.m., at each election precinct as now existing in the several Representative districts, and elect a delegate to a district convention one person for every thirty votes cast at

## St. Vitus'

Danco

Cured by

Dr. Williams'

Pink Pills

for

Pale  
People

Mrs. Minnie Miller, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, says:

"I was afflicted for years with St. Vitus' disease. The first symptoms of the disease you do not notice, when the nerves begin to tingling in your hands. I consulted physicians of the city, but none of them ever did me a particle of good. After I had suffered for two and one half years, the disease continuing to grow worse, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"It was at night I was infested to try them, and I was surprised at my rapid improvement. I took only two boxes, and was entirely cured. It was hard to realize that I, who for over two years was scarcely able to walk, and who often found it almost impossible to talk, should be restored to perfect health and in full possession of all of my powers by two boxes of this wonderful remedy."

"I am happy to state that my health is still perfect and I have never had the slightest symptom of a return of the disease, although it is eight years since I was cured."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary for the restoration of the blood and respiration, and the removal of all poisons. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor atrophy, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' disease, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of influenza, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages of six boxes, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Freehold, N. Y., 50 cents per box. 6 boxes \$2.50.

## Down Again

In prices in the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The master of 5 or 10 cents union a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**  
TELEPHONE 121.

Just  
Arrived

**VELOX  
PAPER**

All Sizes.

**OLLISTER DRUG CO.**

FORT STREET.

•••

KIHEI STRIKE PAU.

JAPANESE Went back to Work With Concessions Ungranted.

Kihei plantation laborers, who took it into their heads to go out on strike, because certain concessions were made to strikers at Lahaina, have gone back to work and the Kihei plantation managers have made no concessions.

Marshal Brown yesterday received a letter from Sheriff Baldwin of Maui in which it was stated that the Kihei strike was brought to an end through the action of the District Court at Wailuku. The Sheriff stated that one hundred Japanese were tried before the Judge and sentenced to imprisonment until they should express their willingness to go back to work.

These men were put upon the Government roads at once and worked there for two days, at the conclusion of which they announced their willingness to go back to the plantation and resume their work peacefully without asking for any concessions. As soon as this decision was reached all the other strikers found it would be to their interest to accept the same terms and when Sheriff Baldwin's letter was written all the trouble had ceased.

The Naval Maneuvers.

Tokio advises state that His Majesty the Emperor will leave the capital or the south on the 26th. The battleship Fuji will be used by the Emperor. On account of the plague at Osaka part of the journey will be made by sea so as to avoid passing through that city. His Majesty will embark on the warship at Yokosuka or Yokohama, or possibly Shimidzu. His Majesty will inspect part of the Maneuvers off the Kii and Awaji strait on or about the 29th. The Emperor will afterwards sail at Kobe, and will review the squadrons on the following day. There will be no evolutions of the squadron at the review, the ships remaining at anchor while His Majesty sails through the lines. This is said to be the first review of the kind in this country. The total number of ships will be over fifty, including battleships, cruisers, gun-boats and torpedo-boats. The senior Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Samejima, will be appointed to the supreme command of the fleet in the review. The battleship Shikishima will be the Imperial ship at the review. Naval and Military officers on the retired lists, members of the House of Peers, and journalists who served as war correspondents during the Japanese-Chinese War, will be permitted to witness the review from the warships.

In pursuance of our appointment we beg leave to request you to associate with yourselves such other Republicans as you deem best, to act as a committee to call a public meeting in your district, to appoint a general committee, which shall designate three supervisors for each precinct in your district, and make such arrangements as to you seem best for the election of delegates in accordance with the call for a Territorial convention, one person for every thirty votes cast at such a convention on the 29th.

Pounds. Value.  
Honolulu . . . . . 72,511,677 \$2,869,281.22  
Waialae . . . . . 34,263,366 1,269,028.93  
Hilo . . . . . 22,126,507 1,264,154.56  
Mahukona and  
Honopua . . . . . 3,619,971 145,020.68  
Waimana . . . . . 11,388,496 442,434.00  
Kailua . . . . . 164,100 5,470.00

1889—  
Pounds. Value.  
Honolulu . . . . . 112,970,528 \$1,597,926.24  
Waialae . . . . . 19,813,478 1,177,196.00  
Hilo . . . . . 23,607,038 885,317.14  
Mahukona and  
Honopua . . . . . 4,185,398 160,804.14  
Total . . . . . 164,879,462 26,813,207.23

In future departments of school will report on blanks furnished by Agent Davison, every morning. By this means he will be enabled to keep track of the numbers absent or present. Particulars of such absence will be given on the back of the blanks. The class will be turned out by the Kalaniana school press.

—THE—

**Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd.**  
HONOLULU.

AGENTS FOR THE—

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital ..... £10,000,000.00

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollectible Premiums ..... 23,923,134.16

£3,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO., LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS...

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

One quart medicine—highly effective PAIN RELIEVER, and a SOOTHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING INFLUENZA REMEDY. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, Inventor of Chlorodyne, is the sole owner of the patent, and is the only manufacturer, and he grants to say it has been granted to See The Times.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of

Colic, Diarrhoea, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Relieves all Attacks of CH

# HAPPENINGS ON HAWAII

News Taken from Rainy  
City Papers.

## AN OLD CASE DECIDED

Hilo Wants a New Fire Engine--The Wailuku is No Dump.

Notes.

The following is taken from the Hawaii Herald and Hilo Tribune:

### An Old Case Decided.

The long-contested and much-tried case of Keomakan vs. Vierra has at length been decided and the issues set at rest. The action involves the title to the land fronting on the sea and on the Puna side of the Wailuku river, and it has been determined that the plaintiff owns an undivided one-third interest in the same. The case was tried before Judge Hitchcock sitting in equity and a decree was entered for the defendant. After that Hitchcock and Smith brought an action in ejectment for the plaintiff claiming a one-sixth interest in the land. Vierra was represented by Colored Little.

Defendant claimed that the plaintiff was stopped from bringing the action for the reason that he, Vierra, had purchased the land upon the representations of Keomakan and wife as to the good title of Vierra's grantor. It appeared at the trial that the land originally belonged to Lonoai Lo, who deeded the same to his four children, reserving to himself and his wife the right to the land during their joint lives. One of the children died while under the age of six years, Felix Lo, another of the children died before his parents, but he left a widow, Keomakan bought from this widow all of the interest which she had in the land.

It was claimed by the defendant that inasmuch as Felix died before his parents, and so never came into possession of the land, that his interest reverted to his parents. The question thus raised was whether the deed of Lonoai Lo passed a vested interest in the land or only an interest conditioned upon the fact that Felix should outlive his parents. It was decided that the deed passed an immediate interest in the land which would give him right to the occupation of the land when his grantors died. That upon the death of Felix, this right passed to his heirs.

Only nominal damages were given to the plaintiff. The case was tried for the plaintiff by Carl S. Smith and G. F. Maydwell; for the defendant by C. A. Galbraith.—Herald.

### Needs New Fire Engine.

It would seem that the matter of additional facilities for fighting fire had been overlooked by Hilo's good friends at the capital. It is a question if larger insurance rates are paid anywhere than in Hilo and the high rate here is due to a great extent to the limited facilities at the command of the fire department. The town has been singularly free from fires; indeed the only one of note was a sort of legal conflagration ordered by the health authorities on account of a case of blood-poisoning in the family of the proprietor of the store. But it will not always be beer and skittles for Hilo; once started there may be a fire that will make up for all lost time, and Hilo should be prepared for such events. Before the Serrad building was destroyed the engine was tried and a plug was blown out to sea. Had the fire been of the ordinary sort there would have been no opportunity to try the engine until it was put in active service, and then, had the plug blown out, Hilo would have had a moderately clean waterfront. A few thousand dollars expended in a new engine might be the means of averting a calamity at any time, and the Council of State is respectfully asked to consider the advisability of such expenditure. A petition signed by business men would be of weight in getting the much-needed sum.—Herald.

### About Local Option.

The conference committee has wisely decided to let the people of the islands say whether or not liquor shall be sold in saloons or at all. Such disposition of the matter will give satisfaction to every liberal-minded person on the Islands. For Congress to say what rights shall be restricted is going a shade too far, particularly in the case of Hawaii, where the people are intelligent enough to think for themselves.

Aside from this the fallacy of the policy of prohibition is shown in the opinion that poor men have grown rich in Honolulu handing dope, and the Island jits are full of men who have been convicted of having the contraband article in their possession, and yet smuggling goes on and smokers still exist. To attempt to keep the sale of liquors confined to "hotels" would mean that there would be more such places of entertainment than were ever dreamed of at the capital; the experience of New York city in that respect would be the experience of Honolulu. If a majority of voters in the Islands want liquor sold or want to restrict the sale they will have an opportunity to give voice to their wishes through the ballot. There can be no question as to the result.—Herald.

### The Wailuku is No Dump.

Vigorous protests made by J. R. Wilson and other prominent residents have resulted in a decision by the trustees of the Hilo Hospital to quit having the sewage from the hospital dumped into the Wailuku, which is used not only by natives but by many white residents for bathing purposes. This insanitary state of affairs has existed for some time, and before that the conditions were hardly better, though the chief disastrous results were visited upon the hospital, where several of the

attendants were taken down with typhoid fever. We are glad that a government sanitary measure of disposal has now been arrived upon.—Tribune.

### Fish In Excess.

Fish at 25 cents per pound in Hilo seems to be out of all reason in a town situated as is Hilo. Either there is a monopoly of the business or too few men embark in it, though fishing is a trade that is always profitable. In either case the remedy is at hand. Three thousand dollars invested by a company of men with a white man as manager would, if the business is properly attended to, bring good returns; there are numerous fishing banks near at hand and with a dozen boats at sea always and a launch to be used as a tender the problem of living with an occasional lab as an article of diet would soon be solved. The money for such an enterprise could be raised in a hour if the proper person undertook to float the scheme.—Herald.

### Last in the Shuffle.

Mrs. L. Severance has received a letter from George R. Carter of Honolulu stating that neither the clothes sent down from here for the Chinatown fire sufferers nor the letter reached him. It seems from investigation at the Honolulu postoffice that the letter was put in the "uncalled-for" list owing to its being addressed to George H. Carter instead of George R. Carter. In what way the clothes miscarried is not known, nor, with certainty, what became of them. It is believed, however, that in some way or other they were made use of for the purpose for which they were sent.—Tribune.

### Miscellaneus.

G. W. Lockington is reported quite ill in his home.

Mrs. G. W. Lockington will soon make a visit to Maui.

Chas. Wilder, brother of the judge, is in the city for a short visit.

Howard Hitchcock, wife, child and maid, arrived on the Claudine.

W. S. Terry is recuperating at the Shimpian's residence, Waimea.

Mr. Day, representing Macfarlane & Co., passed through Hilo on Thursday.

Miss Ivy Richardson is expected back from her European tour some time in June.

Bishop of Panopolis and two sons of the Catholic church arrived yesterday.

E. N. Hitchcock will probably succeed Harry Esplana as captain of police.

Dr. Shaw, a Honolulu veterinary, accompanied Dr. Elliot from Honolulu yesterday.

Miss Knott, the well known newspaper correspondent and lecturer, is in town.

G. F. Maydwell and P. M. McMahon returned overland from Kona, via Kauai, on Tuesday.

Miss Sophie Ryeroff is in Hilo for a few days as the guest of the C. E. Richardsons.

Mr. C. E. Richardson was able to go down to his beach residence at Kalaehe on Wednesday.

R. C. Abercrombie, who has been detained in Honolulu for several months, has returned to Hilo.

Tom Cook of E. D. Baldwin's office is running the lines preparatory to widening the Coconut Island road.

It is said that frequent bathing in the warm springs at Puna will remove the pimpls.

J. T. Lewis has been confined to his home during a portion of this week with a severe attack of malarial fever.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Auerbach will shortly go to housekeeping in the residence formerly occupied by G. A. Turner.

Judge Wilder contemplates making a trip to San Francisco on the Roderick Dhu. He will return on the same vessel.

Two daughters of F. Souza left for the Coast on the Amy Turner. They will enter school in Santa Clara county, California.

The training ship Adams was reported a short time ago at San Diego. She will probably be at Hilo some time next month.

The ship Susquehanna left San Francisco on April 17th for Hilo, accompanied by Hackfeld & Co., with a cargo of general merchandise.

Paul Izenberg, president of H. Hackfeld & Co., is expected in Hilo before long, on business connected with the extensive operations of the firm.

E. Bashaw is at the Hilo Hospital suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. He is attended by Dr. Milton Rice.

The steamer Bloemfontein, from Seattle with a large cargo of railway material and merchandise, will be due at Hilo in a few days.

Miss Anna Little, who returned by the Claudine from a visit to Honolulu of several months, has resumed her former place in the Hilo Hospital.

H. Stuart Johnson, for some months in charge of the Olaa teams in Hilo, has resigned his position and gone to Honolulu. He may continue his journey to the States.

August Humburg returned by the Claudine from a six months' vacation in Germany, and will resume his connection with the Hilo branch of H. Hackfeld & Co.

The Wailuku rose to flood height in the course of about two hours on Wednesday evening, indicating a violent storm in the mountains. As usual the sky was blue in Hilo.

Hilo will soon have steam communication with the Coast, arrangements having been made with the owners of steamers which are to run between New York and San Francisco.

In one Japanese store on Walanueastreet last week there was stored fifty cases of giant powder over night. The next morning some Japanese expressmen played ball with the cases.

W. M. Fulcher, believing that real estate is on a rising market, has withdrawn his advertised lands from the market. He left for his home in Pensacola on the Claudine of Wednesday.

A. W. Richley, the architect and building contractor, has his plans for the new Catholic schools and the Sisters' residence near it both completed and took them to Honolulu this week for approval.

L. B. Kerr, head of the L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd., arrived on the Claudine for the purpose of looking over the ground in Hilo. His company has decided to open a branch here, and his visit is to select a location.

W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., through Vice-President Rothwell, will donate a valuable silver trophy to be known as the "Hilo Hotel Cup" to be given as a

prize in the 2-3 class trotting and pacing race on July 6th.

Mrs. Kaye Kelley, sister of Mrs. J. T. Parker of Hilo, has been appointed secretary of the Foreign Office in the absence of the regular incumbent, Mrs. Parker, who has charge of the Hawaiian exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

E. Walker, of the firm of J. G. Ward & Co., San Francisco, has been making a tour of the Islands and has reached Hilo. He will remain here several days and then proceed to Honolulu en route to San Francisco.

F. W. Beswirth of the Owl Drug Store decided two weeks ago to incorporate his business with a paid-up capital of \$10,000. With scarcely an effort at soliciting on his part, the stock has been all subscribed, and as several applications have been received since the last was filled, it may be decided at the stockholders' meeting of organization, to be held Saturday night, to increase the capital stock to \$15,000, fully paid up.

Nahia, a Japanese, and Arthur Meyers, each charged with murder, and 2 female prisoners, were sent to Honolulu by the Claudine yesterday. Nahia is overcrowded, and Sheriff Andrews thought it was to send the people to the Oahu jail.

C. K. Hyde, the Honolulu stockbroker, arrived by the last Claudine to look after his landed interests in Puna. He will probably remain on the island some time. The rapidly increasing value of plantation real estate, however, has decided him to hold his Puna property for the present.

Through the efforts of W. S. Wise, the sum of \$161.50 was collected from the various citizens of Hilo and handed to Rev. Uyeaka, pastor of the Japanese church, last Sunday. The money will toward the expenses connected with the removal of the church building from Bridge street to a lot on Pitman street.

There is no doubt about the increase in the population of Hilo. Some recent Honolulu visitors were skeptical until a couple of ladies arranged a baby show to be given at a private residence last week. The exhibits were limited to babies born in Hilo during 1899, and 20 babies each brought "the best baby on the beach."

William Lucas is now freight clerk in the Kinau. Incidentally while in Hilo, he is looking up the racing prospects for the Fourth. He thinks nine or less Honoluluites interested in racing matters will be up for the great holiday. If they can overcome the trepidation of their stomachs to the Hilo channel and are assured they will not be lynched by the Hilo patriots when they get here.

**DON'T NEGLECT.**

**A Common Case of Piles—It may Lead to Serious Results.**

(From the Sydney Herald.)

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistulae of the rectum, fissure, etc., a most invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. Doan's Ointment will certainly cure every form of piles—itching, bleeding, protruding, or blind piles—and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap, effective remedy right at the start, because at such time a single pot will effect a cure while in the old chronic, deep-seated cases, several pots are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected. Here is a case:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, an whose private address is "Avoca, Bankstown," has written the following:

Doan's Ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Foster-Miller Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Messrs. Foster-Miller Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you an suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 2 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicine but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six month ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,

WILLIAM GILLIVER.

It cannot be repeated too often that Doan's Ointment will cure itching piles. IT WILL CURE THEM ABSOLUTELY. But do not take the manufacturer's word for this; ask or write Mr. Gilliver; he knows for it cures, and he lives in Bankstown, a suburb 12 miles from Sydney. Is not the best possible kind of proof? Could he better?

Doan's Ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Foster-Miller Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Those who once ride a

chainless bicycle, because absence of the chain frees the rider from most of those annoyances which are inseparable from riding with the chain gear.

The Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless

is the ideal bicycle, because absence of the chain frees the rider from most of those annoyances which are inseparable from riding with the chain gear.

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